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VOLUME VII A.

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WITH MAPS.

1904.

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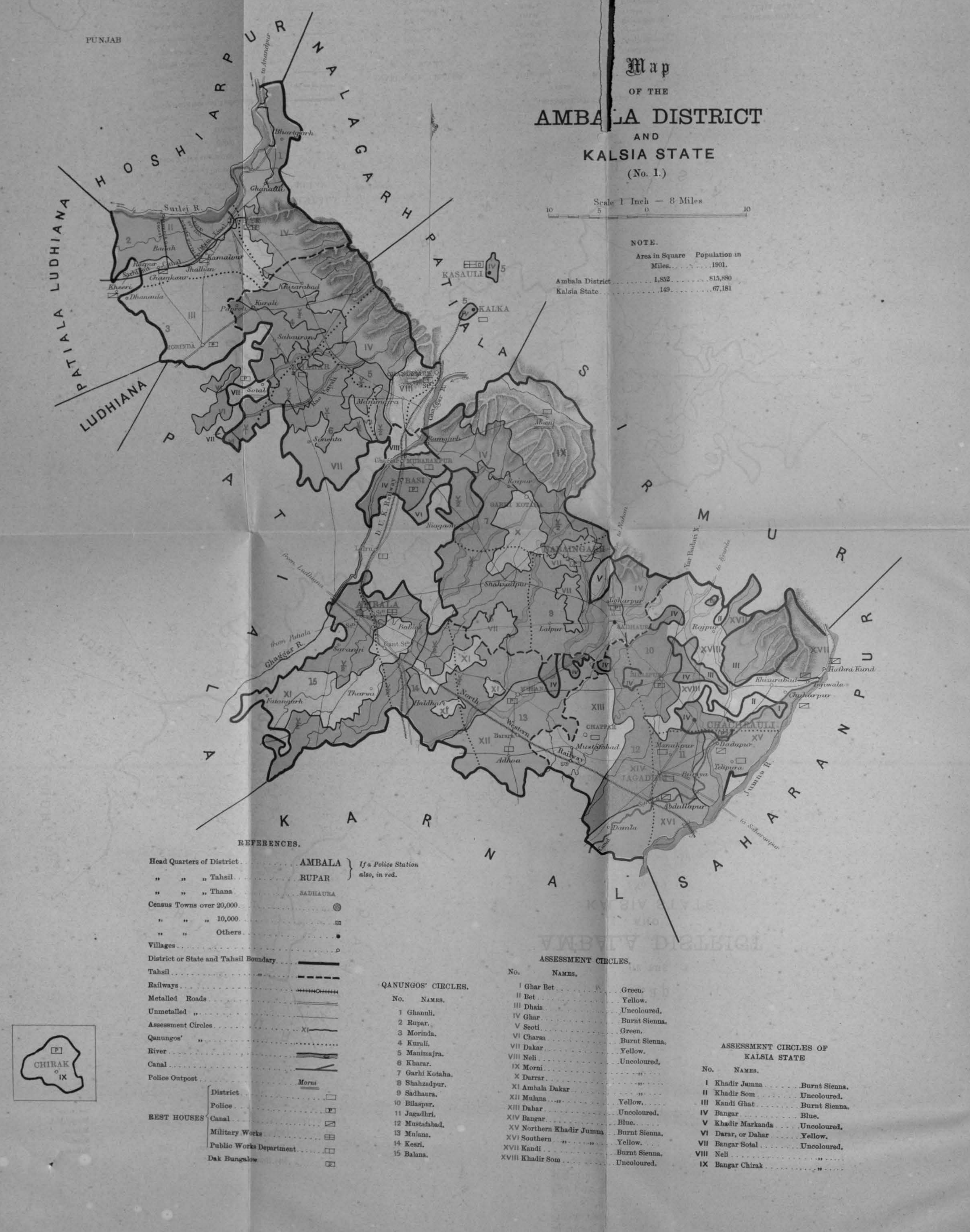
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Map
OF THE
AMBALA DISTRICT
AND
KALSIA STATE
(No. 1.)
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles
10 5 0 10
NOTE.
Area in Square Miles. Population in 1901.
Ambala District 1,852 815,880
Kalsia State 149 67,181
PUNJAB
HOSHIARPUR
NALAGARH
PATIALA
LUDHIANA
PATIALA
SIRMUR
SAHARANPUR
KARNAL
KASAULI
KALKA
AMBALA
NARAINGARH
SADHAURA
CHHACHRAULI
JAGADHRI
MORINDA
MUBARAKPUR
CHAPPAR
Sutlej R.
Ghaggar R.
Jumna R.
to Saharanpur
REFERENCES.
Head Quarters of District AMBALA
" " " Tahsil RUPAR
" " " Thana SADHAURA
If a Police Station also, in red.
Census Towns over 20,000
" " 10,000
" " Others
Villages
District or State and Tahsil Boundary
Tahsil
Railways
Metalled Roads
Unmetalled "
Assessment Circles
Qanungos' "
River
Canal
Police Outpost
REST HOUSES
District
Police
Canal
Military Works
Public Works Department
Dak Bungalow
CHIRAK
IX
QANUNGOS' CIRCLES.
No. Names.
1 Ghanuli.
2 Rupar.
3 Morinda.
4 Kurali.
5 Manimajra.
6 Kharar.
7 Garhi Kotaha.
8 Shahzadpur.
9 Sadhaura.
10 Bilaspur.
11 Jagadhri.
12 Mustafabad.
13 Mulana.
14 Kesri.
15 Balana.
ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.
No. Names.
I Ghar Bet Green.
II Bet Yellow.
III Dhaia Uncoloured.
IV Ghar Burnt Sienna.
V Seoti Green.
VI Charsa Burnt Sienna.
VII Dakar Yellow.
VIII Neli Uncoloured.
IX Morni "
X Darrar "
XI Ambala Dakar "
XII Mulana Yellow.
XIII Dahar Uncoloured.
XIV Bangar Blue.
XV Northern Khadir Jumna Burnt Sienna.
XVI Southern " " Yellow.
XVII Kandi Burnt Sienna.
XVIII Khadir Som Uncoloured.
ASSESSMENT CIRCLES OF KALSIA STATE
No. Names.
I Khadir Jumna Burnt Sienna.
II Khadir Som Uncoloured.
III Kandi Ghat Burnt Sienna.
IV Bangar Blue.
V Khadir Markanda Uncoloured.
VI Darar, or Dahar Yellow.
VII Bangar Sotal Uncoloured.
VIII Neli "
IX Bangar Chirak "

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Section A.—Physical Aspects.

CHAP. I. A.

Physical Aspects.

Area.

The lands of the Sirdar of Kalsia are a group of "enclaves" in British territory. These scattered domains are mostly surrounded by the Ambala district, from which they are not naturally distinguished by any marked feature of soil or climate.

Of twenty separate territorial units, only one is out of Ambala ground. This is administratively known as the sub-tahsil of Chirak, and is surrounded by the Moga tahsil of the Ferozepore district. All these lands are south of the Sutlej river, while proximity to the Jumna is symbolised in the State arms by a heraldic fish. Excluding Chirak, the rest of Kalsia lies between 30° 17′ and 30° 25′ N., and 77° 2′ and 77° 35′ E.

The total area of the State is 176 square miles. It contains 189 estates, and nourishes a population of some 67,000 persons.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into two tahsils and a sub-tahsil.

Chachrauli.—The largest of these, tahsil Chachrauli, takes its name from the capital, and includes 114 villages in 16 distinct blocks of various sizes, the total area of which is 103 square miles. Part of the northern border of this tahsil is conterminous with the Native State of Sirmur : on the rest of the frontier is the Ambala district. North, East and South is the Jagadhri tahsil, while the western villages are bounded by estates in the Ambala and Naraingarh tahsils.

Two streams, the Som and the Boli or Pathrala, without counting a number of small torrents, rise in Sirmur territory, and converge at Dadupur on the Western Jumna Canal which irrigates the eastern villages of Chachrauli. In the west part of the tahsil flows the Markanda, which, like the other streams, has a devious sandy bed, whose frequent displacements are no boon to the country. In places the Som and Markanda beds are nearly a mile wide.

There are three naturally distinguished tracts in the tahsil. The sub-montane area, called the Kandi, is intersected by sandy torrents and spurs of the Siwaliks. The Bangar lying west of the Som, is an uneven tract, the soil of which is light loam interspersed with clay. In the south is the Khadar, a small level plain of loam, rendered fertile and unhealthy by the Markanda. The two former tracts have a good climate, and the whole tahsil is well wooded with mango groves. Diluvion and the encroachment of river sand are the chief evils of the Bangar region.

CHAP. I, A. — Physical Aspects.

The average rainfall, taken from 1893-94 to 1903-04 at Jagadhri (four miles south of Chachrauli), is 39·2 inches. The extremes of scarcity and plenty were 19·6 in 1899-1900 and 62·5 in 1900-1901 (see Tables 3, 4 and 5). There are in the tahsil hill forests measuring 105·47 acres.

Bassi.

In the Bassi tahsil there are two distinct parganas. The larger tract, that of Bassi proper, contains 54 villages. It is situated on the Ambala-Kalka road, Bassi itself being 16 miles from Ambala. The second, the Sotal tract, is about 5 miles from Kharar and contains 9 villages. The Bassi pargana is crossed by the Ghaggar. The Sotal stream gives name to the other.

Khadar or Neli. Bangar. Darrar. Sotal.

There are four assessment circles. North of the Ghaggar the land is level, unhealthy and fertile. The country is full of running water and looks rich. The abadis are singularly miserable in appearance. Date-palm trees are very plentiful, more especially close to the stream. South of the Ghaggar up to the road, the country is higher but suffers a little from the depredations of the stream. It is the normal flat Ambala country. East of the road is rough sandy land, much ravined, overgrown with "dhak" and poorly cultivated. Sotal is level and well cultivated: the soil is light loam, and very fertile.

The rainfall, failing statistics, is taken to be something between that in Kharar and that in Ambala, *i. e.*, about 30 inches—a good average. Except in the Darrar circle, the land contains enough moisture to bear good crops even when the rain is scanty There is hardly any well-irrigation.

Chirak.

The sub-tahsil of Chirak is 21 square miles in extent, and contains 7 villages. It is an unbroken plain of cultivation. The soil is hard loam where irrigated from the canals, and elsewhere light and sandy. Chirak is in the midst of the Moga tahsil of the Ferozepore district.

The rainfall at Moga is 22 inches: that of Chirak is assumed to be 21. The annual fluctuations are very great. But owing to a stratum of hard clay underlying the sandy soil, moisture is long retained in the ground; and a moderate rainfall, if seasonable, suffices. Bad failures of crops are not unknown.

Geology.

Practically the whole of Kalsia is alluvial. Only a little of the Siwalik geology enters into its composition.

Denudation and river action operate as in the rest of the sub-montane regions of the Punjab. A little gold is found in the Markanda, otherwise the plains are devoid of minerals. In some of the hill valleys there is good building-stone, described as limestone.

In Bassi and Chachrauli tahsils the general depth of water below the surface is 45 feet; in Chirak 48 feet.

The fauna and botany of the State are the same as in the Ambala district (see Ambala Gazetteer).

CHAP. I, C.

Wild animals.
Climate.

There are no statistics of temperature.

Rainfall.
Cyclones.

For rainfall see Tables 3, 4 and 5. There have been no notable floods, cyclones or earthquakes.

Section B.—History.

History.

Among the Sikh horsemen who crossed the Sutlej and won possessions for themselves in the imperial Sirkari of Sirhind, *circa*, 1760 A.D., was one Gurbakhsh Singh, a Sindu Jat of Kalsia, in the Lahore district. He is the founder of the family of the Sirdars of Chachrauli and the State derives its name from his birth-place.

The section of the Krora-Singhia " misl " to which he belonged established its headquarters at Leda. It is said that Gurbakhsh Singh's share of the common spoil was not a very considerable one. However, on his death at Bambeli in 1775, his son, Jodh Singh (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1817), a fearless soldier, contrived to make himself greater than his neighbours, and to accumulate possessions most of which now form the State of Kalsia. After the death of Krora Singh he became the acknowledged head of the " misl." In 1798 he acquired the *ilaqa* of Bassi, which at the time was a divided house inviting conquest. In 1800 Chirak was added to his dominions. In 1804 he assisted Ranjit Singh in the capture of Naraingarh. In 1807 he married his son to the sister of Karam Singh of Patiala.

After British protection had been established over the Cis-Sutlej States, Jodh Singh still continued warring against his neighbours. As he was invariably successful, an appeal was made to Sir David Ochterlony who caused a restoration of the estates conquered after the protectorate to be made, and imposed an indemnity of Rs. 7,000. Jodh Singh was in Lahore when this happened. He shortly afterwards went to Multan, where he was killed. In the height of his power he is said to have had an income of over 5 lakhs annually.

His second son, Sirdar Sobha Singh, who succeeded him (1817) was for a time under the guardianship of Raja Karam Singh of Patiala. Hari Singh, the other son, who had married the Patiala princess, died in 1816.

Sobha Singh occupied the " gaddi " until 1858. During the Mutiny he supplied a contingent of 100 men, who served in Oudh. He helped to guard the ferries on the Jumna above Delhi, patrolled the roads between Kalka, Ambala and Ferozepore, and kept a police post at Dadupur.

CHAP. I. C.

Population.

Sirdar Lehna Singh, who had actively supported his father in proving his loyalty to the British, succeeded him in 1858, and lived till 1869. In 1862 he was presented with a Sanad, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. He inaugurated a new revenue policy; a cash settlement being made in 1863 for the first time.

Sirdar Lehna Singh was succeeded by his son, Sirdar Bishan Singh, who was a minor at the time of his father's death. Bishan Singh was married to a daughter of the Raja of Jind. He had two sons, the elder of whom Jagjit Singh died at the age of seven in 1886—three years after his father's death. The present chief, Sirdar Ranjit Singh, then succeeded, being five years old at the time.

During the Chief's minority the State has been managed by a council acting under the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi, who has political charge of the State. On attaining his majority in 1906, Sirdar Ranjit Singh was invested with full powers.

The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers with the exception of capital punishments, which are referred for sanction to the Commissioner of Dehli.

The State is under British protection, according to the arrangement made with the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs in 1809.

PEDIGREE OF THE KALSIA CHIEFS.

- Sirdar Gurbakhsh Singh, *d.* 1775.
  - Sirdar Jodh Singh, *d.* 1817.
    - Sirdar Sobha Singh, *d.* 1858.
      - Sirdar Lehna Singh, *d.* 1869.
        - Sirdar Bishan Singh, *d.* 1883.
          - Jagjit Singh, *d.* 1886.
          - Sirdar Ranjit Singh, *b.* 1881.
      - Man Singh.
    - Hari Singh, *d.* 1816.
      - Dewa Singh, *d.* 1837.
        - Umrao Singh, *d.* 1844.
    - Karam Singh.

Section C.—Population.

Density.

According to the Review of the Assessment Report by Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., dated 2nd October 1891, the State must be considered over-populated.

In Chachrauli 63 per cent. of the land is cultivated: in Bassi 59 per cent., and in Chirak 88 per cent. There is little or no margin for extension of cultivation, as 27 per cent. of the waste is unculturable in Chachrauli, 22 per cent. in Bassi and 5 per cent. in Chirak. Thus 10, 19 and 7 per cent., respectively, of culturable waste is left,

CHAP. I, C.
Population.

most of which is reserved for the fuel and fodder-supply of those tracts.

Density.

The average density of the population is 390 per square mile, rising on the better soils to 754 and 793. The average area of cultivated land is only about one acre per head in Chachrauli, in Bassi $\frac{4}{5}$ of an acre, but in Chirak 15 acres.

As will be seen from Table 6, the 1901 census shows a slight diminution of population (2·1 per cent.). However, the density of the rural population remains at the high level of 504·6 to the cultivated square mile: if townsfolk be added, this rises to 594·5 per square mile.

The number of persons per occupied house is 7·3 in the villages, and 6·7 in the towns.

The rural population is 57,020, or 84·9 per cent. of the whole, and the urban 10·161; in both, males are in excess of females. The latter predominate among the immigrants (see Table 9).

Towns and villages.

There are only two towns, Chachrauli and Bassi. Both of these have municipalities which expend (see Table 46) a portion only of their revenue on improvements, of which nevertheless they stand in considerable need. This is particularly the case in Bassi, which is the "abadi" of three or four estates and is scarcely better kept than an ordinary village. In 1903-04 out of an income (excluding opening balance) of Rs. 2,604, Bassi spent on itself Rs. 156. Much the same proportion has prevailed since 1896. Chachrauli does not spend half its yearly income. The figures may be seen in Table 46: they tell their own story.

Population.

Chachrauli had a population of 5,520 at the last census; 164 less than in 1891, and 131 more than in 1881. The proportion of Hindus, Mahommedans and Jains is given in Table 7. Bassi in 1881 was the home of 4,907 persons, in 1891 of 4,966, in 1901 of 4,641. Mahommedans slightly predominate here (see Table 7). Chachrauli is the more over-crowded of the two, having actually fewer houses to a larger population than Bassi. In a hundred occupied houses in Chachrauli there are 825 persons, in Bassi 542. The effect of these statistics is however mitigated by the consideration that in the larger towns the number of houses with two or more stories is considerably greater.

Before 1875 Bassi was the more important place of the two; the court and nobility resided there, and it was the administrative centre. The move to Chachrauli was made in the time of Sirdar Bishan Singh, and Bassi has relapsed into the condition of a large village.

As to the condition of the people of the State, Colonel Grey says:—

"Though otherwise indistinguishable from their British neighbours, the zamindars of the State are, I consider, notwithstanding the difference of

CHAP. I, C. — Population.

taxation, in a better position. I can see no difference in the standard of living, in the houses, the furniture, the clothes, the utensils or food, in the fodder and fuel stocks; none in the number and quantity of the cattle; none even in the condition of the dogs, a useful test of village prosperity. But the land of the people of the State is their own; it has not been largely alienated, as in Ludhiana, Ambala and Gurgaon."

Migration.

Tables 8 and 9 show the statistics of migration for 1881, 1891 and 1901. It is worth remark that in 1901 immigrants exceeded emigrants by 7·247 (males 2·501 and females 4·746).

Age statistics.

Tables 10, 11, 14 give figures of age, sex, civil condition, births, deaths and infirmities. It is unnecessary to elaborate these data, as no peculiar conditions prevail in the State, the scattered tracts of which exactly resemble the neighbouring British areas.

Vital statistics.

The vital statistics call for no remark.

Diseases.

Throughout the State the people drink well water which is found at a depth of 45 feet in Chachrauli and 48 feet in Chirak. But in the tract which adjoins the Jumna canal, water is found at a depth of 5 or 6 feet. The inhabitants of this water-logged tract suffer severely from fever, enlarged spleen and from guinea-worm.

In 1902-03, 1,971 persons died from fever and plague alone. In 1902 the State spent Rs. 4,593 and in 1903 Rs. 3,327 on measures for the abatement of plague but no conspicuous success attended these endeavours and plague still appears every cold weather. No inoculation for plague is done by the State. Rat-killing is carried on by the tahsil agency, and some attention is paid to sanitary reforms.

Infant mortality.

Infant mortality and birth customs present no peculiarities.

Sex statistics.

Male births predominate. This is perhaps a symptom of lack of ease; see Table 2. On the other hand, the male death-rate is higher, except for 1902 which was a bad plague year; this may perhaps be due to the female immigrants being healthier than the native male.

Civil condition.

The statistics of civil condition are not remarkable in any way. Marriage customs and the like do not differ in any way from those prevalent in the Ambala district.

Language.

In Chachrauli tahsil an Urdu-Punjabi dialect is spoken, while in Bassi the language spoken approximates more closely to Punjabi. In Chirak the people speak a dialect similar to that found in the Ferozepore district. It is practically Punjabi. The ordinary script is used, but the Brahmin writes Nagri, and money-lenders keep their books in Hindi.

Races, etc.

As to the agricultural tribes, Jats make up about 40 per cent., Malis 13 per cent., Rajputs and Gujars 22 per cent. of the agricultural population.

The Malis and Sainis are excellent cultivators, capable of obtaining good results from small holdings. The Jats of the State are not, as cultivators, the best of their kind. The Rajputs and Gujars are, as elsewhere, lazy and thriftless. The village proprietary bodies are— CHAP. I. C. Population Races, etc.

(1). Jats and Jat Sikhs.	(6). Kamboh.
(2). Rajputs.	(7). Rawat.
(3). Gujars.	(8). Pathans.
(4). Arain.	(9). Brahmin.
(5). Saini.	(10). Dogars.

The gazetted agricultural tribes in the State are the same as in the Ambala district. More than half the cultivated area is tilled by the owners.

Most of the Jagirdars belong to the Sindhu Jat class, of which there are some 792 persons. Minor Jagirs are also held by persons of other castes. The rules relating to the tenure of jagirs are given in Chapter III, C. under the head Land Revenue.

Religions.

Religious statistics are given in Table 16. No Christian Mission work is carried on within the State.

Occupation.

Table 17 shows, from data derived from the Census Report of 1901, the various occupations found in the State.

There are no very distinctive industries. A little brass-work is made in Chachrauli, similar to that in Jagadhri.

There are 3,287 Julahas, workers in cotton, etc. They form the largest industrial community in the State. For the rest, the towns have a small contingent of *Suniars*, *Mochis*, *Lohars*, *Tarkhans*, etc., whose work is similar to that of their brethren elsewhere.

With regard to the food, dress, dwellings and household furniture of the people there is nothing to distinguish them from their neighbours in the Ambala district. A full description is given in the Ambala Gazetteer.

Amusements.

The amusements of the people are of the usual kind and require only casual notice. Nautches and Naqls are performed on great occasions; in the city, chess and cards are played, and the professional story-teller pursues his vocation.

Among the children, kite-flying, hide-and-seek and tip-cat are favourite games.

There are few religious fairs of any importance in the State. Every year in the month of Baisakh a fair known as *Mari* is held in Chirak. It is held in honor of Lachman Sidh and is attended chiefly by Jats. A fair is also held every year at Chachrauli on the 7th Poh Sudi. This fair, which lasts two days, commemorates the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh, and is largely attended by Sikhs. On the occasion of this fair the Granth Sahib is

CHAP. I.C. Population. Amusements.

read with great ceremony in the Akal Bunga. Sermons and lectures are delivered and Karah Parshad is finally distributed among all who are present.

An annual fair of comparatively recent origin is also held at Chachrauli on the 9th of Chait Sudi. This is the fair of Sri Ram Naumi which lasts for two days.

3,000 to 5,000 persons attend these fairs.

In the village of Bhakoli in tahsil Bassi there is a shrine which is held in great sanctity owing to the fact that Guru Gobind Singh once visited it during the Hola festival. A tank has been built there and a festival is held every year during Magh, when the Granth Sahib is read. The *pujari* of the shrine holds some land in *mafi.*

CHAPTER II.—ECONOMIC.

Section A.—Agriculture.

The following general description of the soil and the surface of the State is taken from the Settlement Report:— **CHAP.II,A.** **Agriculture** Soil, etc.

"The country is very irregular and uneven in Chachrauli and Bassi, intersected by hill-streams and gradually extending ravines, which cause great injury to cultivation. Chirak is a uniformly level tract, with occasional sand-drifts. The soil is mainly loam hard or soft, except where sand has been deposited by hill-streams. In Chirak there is a good deal of sand mixture."

There is no irrigation from wells, except in a few gardens at Chachrauli. Irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal is confined to a few villages of the Som and Jumna-Khadar circles.

In the Markanda-Khadar circle there some irrigation from the Markanda. And a considerable area is irrigated in the Bassi-Bangar and Neli circles from the Ghaggar and Sukhna.

Cultivation.

For general remarks—*vide* Ambala Gazetteer, Chapter IV.

The system of cultivation is "*dofasli, dosala*." A *kharif* and a *rabi* harvest are taken in succession followed by a year's fallow.

Agricultural classes.

The agricultural classes have been noticed above (see page 7).

For remarks on the subject of the rainfall see page 2 above.

Principal Crops.

The principal crops are as under :—

Kharif.

Rice, maize, sugar-cane, pulses and fodder.

Rabi.

Wheat, gram, barley, masar, and oilseeds.

There are a few mango groves in Chachrauli.

The *kharif* crops are much more valuable than the *rabi* crops.

Extension of cultivation

Loans Acts, etc.

The Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts are both in force in the State, but they have effected very little. At the time of Settlement, the unsecured debt in Chachrauli was estimated at Rs. 2,35,000 and in Bassi at Rs. 2,50,000, or three years' revenue of those tahsils. This, however, it is added, is doubtless largely composed of interest, and will be compounded for on moderate terms when the debtors are disposed to settle the accounts. Transfers do not exceed 14 per cent. of the total cultivated area for an amount equal to only $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' land revenue, whereas one-third of Jagadhri tahsil has practically passed away from its owners.

CHAP. II, A.
Agriculture
Loans Acts etc.

The circumstances of Chirak, populated by industrious and thrifty Jat Sikhs, with, as yet, sufficient land, a good climate and fairly certain cultivation, are very different from those of Chachrauli and Bassi. No tract can be prosperous where, as in Kalsia and Ambala, the people double-crop extensively on unmanured or nominally manured land. In Chachrauli 44 per cent. of the land is double-cropped and in Bassi 49 per cent. of the irrigated and 33 per cent. of the unirrigated land is so abused. In Chirak only 8 per cent. is double-cropped and that on Sirhind Canal irrigation, and with the ample manure, which can be found for small areas.

The net income per sharer in Chachrauli is only Rs. 40 and in the Bangar and Sotal circles of Bassi falls as low as Rs. 14, to feed probably a family of 4 or 5 souls. Doubtless in Bassi this is eked out by profits of carting and by agricultural labour in neighbouring villages of the Patiala State. Still the above figures, even supposing that they are not very accurate and that they understate the average net profits, indicate approaching distress.

These evils are all attributed by Colonel Grey to over-population. Yet, as has been noticed above, immigration is in excess of emigration and, while between 1891 and 1901 the cultivated area slightly decreased, the population was practically at the same figure in the latter year as in 1881. At the time of Settlement it was found that in Chachrauli 13 per cent. of the total cultivated area had passed out of the hands of agriculturists, two-thirds of which went to money-lenders. *Banias* of Chachrauli are especially anxious to acquire mango gardens which are very paying.

In Bassi only half the sales, which amount to 4 per cent., were to money-lenders while three-fifths of the mortgages were to that class. In the Sotal circle most of the mortgages were to Jat cultivators by Rajput owners. In Chirak there were no sales. Statistics of alienations are given in Table 21.

Breeds of cattle.

Cattle, ponies, sheep, etc., are similar to those of the Ambala district; that is to say, of indifferent quality. It is noticeable (*vide* Table 22) that all, save poor men's cattle, *i.e.*, sheep and goats, seem to be on the decrease.

The reason of this, scantiness of village wastes, has been hinted at before.

The following is an extract from the Commissioner of Delhi's orders relative to village wastes :—

(1) This State, like others, has always claimed all waste land and the claim has been repeatedly enforced and admitted.

But lands for grazing purposes are of course necessary and may be marked off into the village boundary, within a proportion of 25 per cent. of the cultivated area of the village.

(2) An area of village pasture equal to 25 per cent. of the cultivated area must be made up, if necessary, from Bir land, if so

much waste land is not to be found in the village boundaries excluding the Bir.

This area is to be "Kharij Parta" and reserved from cultivation. The waste in excess of the above area of village pasture must all be surveyed as State Birs. I recognise no jágírdár's Birs. A jágírdár is assignee only of the State revenue and nothing else. His private property is just so much as appears in the records, and as jágírdár he has no claim to any waste lands : such belong to the State only.

This will be the property of the zamíndárs for purposes of fuel and fodder, and it will therefore be reserved from cultivation. They will not be allowed to break it up; nor, without application and permission, to cut down trees.

Such permission will only be refused where damage is apprehended from extensive clearance of timber, and the trees cut will be the property of the zamíndárs; the State claiming no share.

Irrigation.

The areas irrigated from various sources are given in Table 24.

System of Canal Revenue.

The villages of the Som and Jumna-Khadar circles of the Chachrauli tahsil which irrigate from the Western Jumna Canal, pay water-rates to the Canal Department. The same applies to the area in Chirak irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The irrigation in the Markanda-Khadar circle is from the river and the area irrigated fluctuates with the quantity of water available.

One-sixth share of the Ghaggar water belongs to Kalsia; it is distributed according to a fixed proportion among certain villages of the Bangar circle of Bassi. Besides this, another channel, belonging exclusively to Kalsia and called the *Panjgiravin kúl*, is taken out of the Ghaggar near Bhankarpur and irrigates the other villages of the Bangar circle.

The Neli villages irrigate from six water-channels, four of which are nullahs running out of springs where water comes out by percolation all the year round. The villages take water day and night according to their shares. There is enough water in the channels from October to 15th April. From 15th April to June it is scarce.

The Neli villages overdo their irrigation. Rice is the chief crop, and *dofasli* cultivation is very common, with the result that the crop people are very unhealthy and the land suffers from saturation and exhaustion. The defects of this system of irrigation are—

(1) that villages at the head of the *kúl* get much more water than those lower down;

(2) that there are no adequate means of enforcing a fair distribution of labour for clearing the channels.

CHAP. II,B.

Section B.—Rents, Wages and Prices.

Rents. Wages and Prices.

More than half the area of the State is cultivated by the proprietors themselves. With regard to such land as is held by tenants-at-will, *batai* rents and cash rents both exist, but the *batai* rent is commoner.

The rate of *batai* is high, being usually $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$.

One-twenty-fifth of the area of the State, exclusive of the area occupied by forests, is in the hands of the *Raises*. No further statistics as to rents are available.

Wages.

In the towns of the State the wages of labour are always paid in cash—never in kind. In the towns masons and carpenters are paid $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day, while unskilled workmen receive from 2 to 4 annas per day, according to the severity of the labour on which they are employed.

In the villages the carpenters and blacksmiths who make and repair the agricultural implements of the zamíndár are paid in kind: at both *kharif* and *rabi* harvests they each receive one maund *kham* of grain per plough.

The ploughman is either paid Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 in cash per month by his master and is given his daily food, or else is given $\frac{1}{8}$th share of the produce at harvest time. Herdsmen are paid from six to ten maunds of grain each half-year, according to the number of cattle they have to look after. The *kahar* or water-carrier receives from 1 to 2 maunds of grain every half-year and the sweeper and barber each receive from 20 sers to 1 maund *khàm* grain every half-year.

Reapers are also paid in kind: for every day's work in the fields the reaper is entitled to take away a bundle of grain and straw. It has been estimated that the actual grain contained in such a bundle amounts to 5 or 6 sers *pakka.*

The price of labour is said to have risen in the State during recent years, and various reasons are assigned for the change.

Chachrauli is not far from Dadupur, an important station on the Western Jumna Canal. Here there is a steady demand for labour throughout the year. On the other hand, plague, which has obtained a footing in the State during the last few years, has considerably diminished the supply of labourers.

It is also said that the earthquake of 1905 was responsible for a sudden rise in the price of labour. A great deal of damage was done in the State, and as a large number of repairs had to be executed at once, the workmen found themselves in a position to claim much higher rates of wages than was usual.

The increase in rates has become more or less permanent, and the cause of this increase must be looked for in the circumstances mentioned above.

CHAP. II G.

With regard to the standard of living in the State it is only necessary to refer to the remark of Colonel Grey previously quoted. The circumstances of the people of the State do not differ at all from those of their neighbours in British territory. If anything, they are better off as their land is less heavily burdened, but in other respects they are exactly alike.

Section C.—Forests.

In Kalsia there are hill forests covering an area of 1,547 acres, and 33 reserves in the plains, their total area being 5,868 acres. For the hill forests a separate assessment was made by the State Council under the orders of the Commissioner, and the administration of these is under the supervision of the British Forest Department with a Forest Ranger in Kalsia especially trained at Dehra Dun. Of the reserves in the plains four are entire reserves and have been separately surveyed; the rest are pieces of waste reserved in different villages where the total area of waste exceeded 25 per cent. over cultivation. Trees are planted in all these by the Forest Department.

Section D.—Mines and Minerals.

There are no mines in the State and no mineral deposits of any kind.

Sections E. and F.—Arts and Commerce.

There are no factories of any kind in the State. As has been noted before, there is no distinctive industry in the State: the ordinary crafts being carried on in the towns and villages on the usual small scale. *Julahas* form the largest industrial community, but it is unnecessary to discuss the weaving industry at any length. It is not important and the articles manufactured are just sufficient to supply the needs of the State. There are no exports of any kind from within the State save that a few mangoes in season are sent to market from the mango groves of Chachrauli, and there are the usual exports of grain.

Section G.—Means of Communication.

Means of Communications.

The only railway line which passes through State territory is the Delhi-Kalka-Simla Railway. There is no railway station in State territory; the nearest station being Mubarikpur in the Ambala district.

CHAP. II, H.

For statistics of roads and railways see Table I. Development. Statistics of the postal arrangements will be found in Tables 32 and 33, Part B. British Post Offices are established in the towns of Chachrauli, Bassi and Chirak. The Kalsia State has never issued nor does it now issue its own postage stamps. The postage stamps of the British Government are employed throughout the State.

Section H. – Famine.

Famine.

In the years 1860-61, 1868-69, 1884-85 and 1890 the State suffered from famines. A detailed account of these famines is given in the Ambala District Gazetteer. During the famine of 1896-97 the State made some provision for the poorer classes of the inhabitants, and for the subordinate State officials on small pay. Relief works were opened for the able-bodied who were employed on digging ponds. These relief works were continued during 1898 and in both these years the State made arrangements to supply food *gratis* to all persons who were unable to work.

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Section A.—General Administration and Administrative Divisions.

CHAP. III, A.

General Administration and Administrative Divisions.

For the purposes of general administration the State is divided into two tahsils, Chachrauli and Bassi, and one sub-tahsil Chirak. A general description of these territorial divisions is given in Chapter I, A. There are Tahsildars at Chachrauli and Bassi and a Naib-Tahsildar in charge of the sub-tahsil of Chirak.

During the minority of the present chief, the general administration of the State was controlled by a Council of the Regency which at first consisted of one president and two members; subsequently a change was introduced and the Council of Regency consisted solely of one senior and one junior member, who acted under the supervision of the Commissioner, Delhi Division. Under the Council of Regency the subordinate officials were invested with the following powers: For the purposes of criminal justice the Tahsildars of Chachrauli and Bassi exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the second class; as revenue officers they were Assistant Collectors, 2nd grade, and as civil courts they exercised the powers of Munsiff, 2nd class, with powers to hear cases the value of which did not exceed Rs. 300. Similarly, the Naib-Tahsildar of Chirak was a Magistrate, 3rd class, an Assistant Collector, 2nd grade, and exercised the powers of a Munsiff, 3rd grade.

The Council of Regency heard appeals against all orders of the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars and the Council itself exercised full magisterial powers, with authority to impose any sentence, save that of death or transportation for life; these sentences required the sanction of higher authority. Appeals against orders of the court of Councillors went to the Commissioner, Delhi Division. The Chief of the Kalsia State has now attained his majority and the control of the State has consequently been placed in his hands. For the purposes of administration the Chief has appointed two Councillors and has invested them with the following judicial powers: The junior Councillor exercises the powers of a 1st class Magistrate with authority to impose sentences of imprisonment up to two years and of fine up to Rs. 1,000. The senior Councillor exercises the powers of a Sub-Judge with authority to impose sentences of imprisonment up to seven years and of fine up to Rs. 10,000. In civil cases the Councillors are empowered to hear cases, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars exercise powers as under the Council of Regency; appeals from their orders are heard by the Councillors while the Chief himself is the final court of appeal from the orders of the Councillors.

CHAP. III. B.

On the death of any *ahalkar* of superior rank, his son or other near male relative has a right to obtain from the Chief some official post for which he possesses the necessary qualifications.

The Kalsia State has reciprocal arrangements for the extradition of criminals with the Native States of Patiala and Sirmur.

Revenue.

The two Tahsildars and the Naib-Tahsildar are the most important executive revenue officials. But the administration includes a *Lambardari* system. In all there are 291 *Lambardars* in the State and there are also 8 *Safedposh* or Elders. These are distributed as under :—

	Lambardárs.	*Safedposh.*
Tahsil Chachrauli	164	4
" Bassi	93	3
Sub-tahsil Chirak	34	1

Other points in the administration of the State can be dealt with more conveniently under the different heads, and this information will be found in the following pages.

Section B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

The administrative arrangements for the disposal of Civil and Criminal work have been shown under the preceding section.

It may be noted here that the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure have been adopted in the State, but not in their entirety. In certain cases the courts are guided by custom rather than by the codes. For example, the slaughter of kine and the sale of kine to a butcher are forbidden.

An extension of the law provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the taking of security for good behaviour is in existence in Kalsia, security being taken from women of evil life.

No capital sentence can be carried out until it has received the sanction of the Commissioner, Delhi Division.

Registration.

The British Registration Act is in force as it stands. The Council at Chachrauli acts as Registrar and the Tahsildar at Bassi and the Naib-Tahsildar at Chirak are Sub-Registrars.

Section C.—Land Revenue.

Previous to 1863, the revenue of the State was taken in kind, the State share of the produce varying from one-half to one-fifth; the latter rate being taken only in the Kandi. In 1853-55 when the sub-tahsil Chirak was temporarily under British Administration it was regularly assessed in the course of the Ferozepore Settlement by Mr. Brandreth; the same rates being imposed as in the Moga tahsil. This assessment, however, only remained in force for three years as when the State authority was restored it reverted to the system of collections in kind.

The first cash assessment was made in 1863 by Sirdar Lehna Singh. His rates were based on average receipts of grain during the previous five years and an assumed all-round price of 2 *kacha mans* per rupee with the customary *zabti* for all *zabti* crops. The rates for straw were fixed at 4 annas per rupee of corn for *Rabi* and 2 annas for *Kharif* fodder, save in the case of *Chari* which was treated as a *zabti* crop. These leases were given for 3 years, but at the end of the term were renewed with a general increase. In 1869 Settlement operations were begun by order of Sardar Lehna Singh. It was at this time that the first attempt was made to prepare a Record of Rights for the State. This record consisted of the following papers :—

1. *Hadlast* or Boundary Survey.
2. Field Maps.
3. Field Registers.
4. *Khataunis.*
5. Some miscellaneous papers.

The villages were surveyed and the cultivators entered as owners: the assessment was to be based on the previous leases. However, before the completion of the work the Sirdar died, and during the succeeding minority the work was continued under an official supplied by Jhind. The Settlement was never confirmed by competent authority and remained inoperative: and in 1870 fresh leases were again granted for three years on the same basis as the previous ones. The revenue continued to be realised on these leases for 20 years; in some villages modifications were introduced with the result that the demand varied each year.

With regard to the character of this assessment, the amount of the leases had been determined in a very crude manner, and some villages in consequence were very much over-assessed while others were under-assessed. Further, the internal distribution was not made on any fixed principle but according to the whim of the patwari and the result of the assessment was, on the whole, oppression and poverty. The total Revenue of Chachrauli tahsil under these leases amounted to Rs. 77,233 while cesses amounting to Rs. 9,489 were superadded.

In tahsil Bassi the revenue amounted to Rs. 51,901 and cesses Rs. 7,426. The cash assessment only applied to these two tahsils, as, except during the period 1853—1855, a system of collection in kind was maintained in Chirak until the Regular Settlement. Here one-fourth of all corn and one-fifth of straw were taken.

The burden of the cash assessment was increased by the levy of various customary dues taken by the Chief when moving about his territories; and further the original assessment became heavier as time went on. Waste broken up was assessed, and the revenue of many villages raised by auctions or bids from money-

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Land Revenue.

lenders. Reductions for diluvion were granted in some cases but the relief afforded in this way was never in proportion to the area lost.

Thus, in 1890 the revenue demand, including cesses, of the Chachrauli tahsil, had risen to Rs. 89,343. Still it cannot be said that the realisation of this demand had caused much distress in the tahsil; the average realisations for the period 1880—1890 were somewhat less than 96 per cent. of the demand. But the State officials were not slow to sell defaulters' holdings, and such sales were fairly frequent.

In Bassi tahsil matters were much worse. During the period 1880—1890 only an average of 76 per cent. was realised while in the Sotal circle of the tahsil the average, realisations were as low as 65 per cent. In the Bangar and Darrar circles many villages would have broken down had they not been able to earn large sums of money by carting and by cultivating on easy terms in the adjacent Patiala villages. Still none of these villages were prosperous and many were very badly off.

Regular Settlement.

The operations of the Regular Settlement of the Kalsia State were carried out by Mr. I. C. Lall, Settlement Officer, under the supervision of the Commissioner, Delhi Division. The following is a resumé of Mr. Lall's report on the Settlement.

Settlement operations began in September 1887 with the appointment of two teachers to train the Patwaris. This was followed by the appointment of Arjan Das, a Qanungo from Hissar, as Settlement Tahsildar in February 1888. The nine months from February to the end of October were spent in crop inspections and the preparation of a *jamabandi*. After this 6 months were spent in the training of Patwaris in survey work on the square system, the men being made to survey villages in groups under the supervision of *Munsarams*. The old Patwaris in Kalsia were all *Hindi Khwans*, utterly ignorant of their duties, under-paid as in Kotla and expected to do nothing more than realise the revenue at the two instalments. In June 1888 new arrangements were made. The Chachrauli and Bassi tahsils were divided respectively nto 28 and 16 *patwari* circles and the patwaris were divided into two grades drawing Rs. 9 and 7 per mensem respectively. An examination of the incumbents was held, the two subjects of examination being elementary dictation and the *patwari* Manual. Those who had failed to make any progress in Urdu were removed and replaced where possible by Urdu-knowing relatives, the remaining vacancies being filled up by new men. Five *Munsarams* were originally appointed from among the State officials but the majority of these proved incompetent and were replaced by first grade Patwaris borrowed from the Ambala Settlement. The number was eventually increased to nine, the increase being necessitated by the wide area over which the Kalsia villages are scattered. The

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Munsarams have generally been paid Rs. 25 per mensem. In June 1889 the number of Patwari circles was reduced from 44 to 38 and the patwaris were divided into three grades, the pay of these grades being, respectively, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 per mensem. A Deputy Superintendent was also appointed in July 1888 and placed in charge of the Bassi tahsil, but the man appointed from Hissar proved incompetent and the post was abolished in June 1889.

Survey.

Survey work commenced in Kalsia in January 1889, and all the villages were measured and their papers prepared by March 1891. The crop inspections of 1891 were carried out in accordance with the new papers. The measurements were made here as in Kotla on the scale of 40 *qadams* to the inch except in two villages of the Bassi Bangar circle where the scale had to be doubled on account of the minute sub-division of fields. The survey work was generally very correct.

Record of rights.

The record of rights for Kalsia consists of the following papers:—

1. Genealogical tree of landowners.
2. Field map.
3. Field Register.
4. Khatauni with index.
5. Register of mutations.
6. Statement of irrigation.
7. List of revenue assignments.
8. Tender of engagement.
9. Village administration paper.
10. Settlement Jamabandi.
11. Final *Rubkar*.

The cultivators were as a rule entered as proprietors of their land in accordance with the Commissioner's order contained in letter No. 183 of 23rd April 1888, and approved by Government. The records both here and in Kotla were prepared in the forms prescribed by the Financial Commissioner with some unimportant variations necessitated by the peculiarities of the State.

The papers were carefully and correctly prepared.

Assessment circles.

The State was divided into the following circles:—

A.—CHACHRAULI TAHSIL.

1. Bangar or uplands.
2. Som Khadar, including all the villages lying between the Som and the Western Jumna Canal.
3. Jamna Khadar, including all the villages lying between the Western Jumna Canal and the River Jumna.
4. Markanda Khadar, including all the villages along the Markanda stream.
5. Kandi, including all the Sub-montane country cut up by streams and ravines.

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Assessment circles.

B.—BASSI TAHSIL.

6. Bassi Bangar, including all the villages west of the Ambala-Kalka road and south-east of the Ghaggar.

7. Darrar circle, including all the villages east of the Kalka Road not included in the Neli circle, and generally very much cut up by ravines.

8. Neli, including all the villages North and West of the Ghaggar stream.

9. Sotal, a group of outlying villages.

10. Chirak, a group of villages situated in the Moga tahsil of the Ferozepore District.

The soil adopted for assessment purposes in Kalsia was uniform dry soil, save in the Markanda Khadar and Bassi Bangar circles where there is irrigation from the Markanda and Ghaggar streams. Such soil was assessed as *abi*. In Chirak a water-rate corresponding to the owners' rate in British villages was imposed on canal-irrigated soil, and in the Neli a fluctuating assessment was adopted for irrigated crops.

Kalsia Som-Khadar circle.

48. The Som-Khadar is the best circle in the Chachrauli tahsil. The soil is good loam, easily ploughed and fairly fertile; 56 per cent. of it is double cropped, and crops harvested amount to 121 per cent. of cultivation. Jats and Malis own 60 per cent. of the whole land, and the proportion of land sold or mortgaged is 11 per cent.

The revenue rates for this circle are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cultivation	0	8	9
Gardens	0	8	0

yielding a total demand of Rs. 32,850, the revenue announced being Rs. 32,660. There has been a decrease of 6 per cent. on the total demand of 1889-90 (Rs. 34,848) and of 1 per cent. on the average realisations of the ten years 1881—90 (Rs. 33,053). The demand by produce estimate for this circle comes to Rs. 33,108. The rate with cesses sanctioned for the same circle of Jagadhri being 6 annas per kuchcha bigha, the rate adopted in Kalsia is 46 per cent. higher.

Markanda Khadar circle

49. The Markanda-Khadar circle comes next to the above in fertility. The soil is mostly hard loam or clay, and crops harvested amount to 106 per cent. of cultivation. Malis own 58 per cent. and Rájputs and Gujars 31 per cent. of land, and 11 per cent. has been sold or mortgaged. The people had been harshly treated, and are very badly off and plunged in debt. The revenue rates adoped in this circle are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Abi	0	13	0
Dry	0	7	0
Gardens	0	8	0
Rate on cultivation	0	8	3

giving a total demand of Rs. 6,450, the revenue actually announced being Rs. 6,500. There has been a decrease of 13 per cent. on the demand of 1889-90 (Rs. 7,455) and 2 per cent. on the average collections (Rs. 6,677). The demand by produce estimate came to Rs. 6,751. The rate with cesses sanctioned in the corresponding circle of Naraingarh being 6 annas; the rate adopted in Kalsia is 38 per cent. higher.

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Jumna-Khadar circle.

50. The Jumna-Khadar circle is the most inferior of the Khadar circles. The soil is inferior loam, generally sandy, and towards the North with a large admixture of stones. The yield is poor, and crops harvested amount to 102 per cent. of cultivation; the second crop being very poor.

Rájputs and Gujars own 70 per cent., and 13 per cent. has been sold or mortgaged. The revenue rates proposed and sanctioned are—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cultivation	0	5	6	per kachcha bigha,
Gardens	0	8	0	

yielding a total demand of Rs. 4,150, the revenue as announced being Rs. 4,235. The decrease in this circle is 9 per cent. on the demand of 1889-90, but none at all as compared with average collections (Rs. 4,239). The revenue by produce estimate comes to Rs. 3,880 only. The rate here is 13 per cent. higher than that sanctioned for the same circle of Jagadhri (5 annas).

Bangar circle.

51. The Bangar circle is the largest in the tahsil. The soil is fair light loam generally, but uneven and sloping in parts and cut up by ravines in some villages. This circle is liable to great fluctuations in area sown, and crops harvested amount to 96 per cent. of cultivation only. Sixty per cent. of the land is held by Jats and Malis who are in this circle very lazy and extravagant; consequently, 15 per cent. of the land has been sold or mortgaged and the people are generally in debt. The previous demand of this circle was not heavy though unequally distributed. The rates are—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cultivation	0	6	3	per kachcha bigha,
Gardens	0	8	0	

giving a total demand of Rs. 32,900 as compared with Rs. 32,327 by produce estimate. The revenue announced is Rs. 33,055, being nearly the same as the demand of 1888-89 (Rs. 33,039). But the new revenue includes revenue assignments which were not assessed before.

There is an increase of over 4 per cent. as compared with average collections (Rs. 31,578) similarly due to inclusion of revenue assignments. The Settlement has therefore made hardly any change in this circle, except a more equal distribution of the demand. The

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rate adopted is 15 per cent. higher than that sanctioned for the same circle of Jagadhri (5 annas and 6 pies.)

Kandi circle.

52. The Kandi is the poorest circle in the tahsil. The soil is sandy loam with a large mixture of stones near the hills, though some of the southern villages have good loam. In parts the ground is very uneven, traversed by regular ridges and towards the west the ravines are gradually extending. Wild animals are very destructive to crops; and there is a great scarcity of water in the hot months. The crops are damaged by both excessive rain and drought, and crops harvested average only 95 per cent. of cultivation.

Jats own 35 and Gujars 34 per cent. of the land, and 7 per cent. has been sold or mortgaged. The people live from hand-to mouth, and one bad season tells severely on them.

The rates adopted in this circle are—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cultivation	0	4	3	per kachcha bigha,
Gardens	0	8	0	

yielding a total demand of Rs. 7,300 as compared with Rs. 7,270 by produce estimate. The revenue as announced amounts to Rs. 7,665, causing a decrease of 14 per cent. on the demand of 1889-90 and less than 2 per cent. on average collections (Rs. 7,811).

The rate here is 8 per cent. higher than that with cesses of the same circle in Jagadhri.

Bassi Bangar.

53. The Bassi Bangar circle is the backbone of the Bassi tahsil. The soil is fine loam along the Ghaggar and fair loam elsewhere, and 32 per cent. is irrigated from the Ghaggar on which good sugar-cane, maize and wheat are grown. Crops harvested average 99 per cent. of the cultivated area. Jats and Malis own 90 per cent. and are splendid cultivators but brought very low by the ruinously heavy demand, and 12 per cent. of the land has been sold or mortgaged. The pressure of population is very great being 793 per square mile, and holdings average less than 5 acres.

The rates are—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Irrigated (Abi)	1	0	0	per kachcha bigha,
Dry	0	9	0	
Rate on cultivation	0	11	3	

yielding a total demand of Rs. 19,000, as compared with Rs. 16,448 by produce estimate. The revenue as announced amounts to Rs. 19,500, or a reduction of 22 per cent. on the demand of 1889-90, and less than 9 per cent. on average collections. The corresponding rates with cesses of the similar circle in Kharar being—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Irrigated	0	9	6	per kachcha bigha,
Dry	0	6	7	

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The rates adopted in Bassi are 52 and 32 per cent. higher respectively.

Darrar circle.

54. The Darrar circle is the weakest in this tahsil. The soil is light sandy loam, generally of a reddish colour, and the yield of the crops is poor. The country is cut up by ravines all round, hence the name of the circle; and some villages are a perfect network of Darrars, cultivation being confined to the sloping sides or the few level fields along the beds of the Chohs. The ravines are generally extending in all directions. It is hoped that this will b stopped by planting 'mala' and 'sirkanda', as done by Mr. Gladstone in Ambala. Results have been excellent so far.

Rajputs and Gujars hold about two-thirds of the land, and 14 per cent. has been sold or mortgaged, mostly to money lenders. Crops harvested average 92 per cent.; sugarcane is not grown at all, and wheat covers only 6 per cent. of the total area.

The rates proposed for this circle were—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cultivation	0	5	6	per kachcha bigha,
Gardens	0	8	0	

The rate on cultivation was lowered by the Commissioner to 5 annas; the sanctioned rates giving a total demand of Rs. 9,967 as compared with Rs. 9,813 by produce estimate. The revenue announced amounts to Rs. 10,030, giving a reduction of 16 per cent. on the demand of 1889-90 and an increase of nearly 19 per cent. over average collections. The rate with cesses of the Darrar circle of Naraingarh being 3 annas 7 pies per kuchcha bigha; the Kalsia rate is nearly 40 per cent. higher.

Neli circle.

55. The Neli circle consists of 14 villages. The soil has become generally hard clay by excessive irrigation 43 per cent. of the total area being irrigated from the Ghaggar, Sukhna, and other sources. The tract has been very unhealthy on account of stagnation and rank vegetation, and the soil has been impoverished by over-irrigation, and double-cropping. The Jats and Malis are devoid of their usual energy, and people die out in a few generations. Population is thin (410 per square mile) and a large area lies fallow every year.

Crops harvested average 95 per cent. and rice covers half the *Kharif* cultivation. Fourteen per cent. of the land has been sold or mortgaged.

A separate report on irrigation was submitted in July, 1891, on which it was decided to impose a light dry rate and put on in addition crop rates, specially heavy for rice and *do-fasli*, but light for other crops.

The dry rate proposed and sanctioned was 4 annas per kachcha bigha, and the sanctioned crop rates are detailed on page 2 of the Bassi Preliminary Report. The revenues were accordingly

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announced, but at the *kharif* harvest of 1891, it was found that the cultivators almost abandoned irrigation, preferring to pay the light 4 annas rate on unirrigated crops. The assessment of the circle was accordingly revised in April, 1892. The dry rate was raised to 6 annas and the rates on irrigation lowered as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Best rice	1	0	0
Common rice	0	12	0
Fruit, Tobacco, Cotton, Drugs, Vegetables	0	4	0
Indigo, Wheat, Gram, Barley, Maize, Oil-seeds	0	2	0
Millets, Pulses, Hemps	0	1	0

The permanent dry assessment of the circle amounts to Rs. 7,000; and the rates on irrigated crops are levied at each harvest, on the result of crop inspections. The average collections in this circle amount to Rs. 8,903; the rates with cesses in the Kharar Neli being 4 annas 6 pies; the Kalsia rate is 33 per cent. higher.

These arrangements have diminished rice and *do-fasli* cultivation considerably.

Sotal.

56. The Sotal circle is the best in the State; the soil is very fertile loam, and the yield is good.

Crops harvested average 130 per cent. of cultivation. Unfortunately, however, more than half the land belongs to Rajputs and Gujars, who, though very lightly assessed compared with the Jats, have been in great difficulties; the 14 per cent. of land sold or mortgaged chiefly belonging to them. The Jats on the other hand though heavily assessed are prosperous, and engage largely in trade.

Three-fourths of the land alienated has been taken up by Jats. The density of population is great, being 762 per square mile, and holdings average about 5 acres.

The all-round rate proposed for this circle was 13 annas 6 pies, but this was raised by the Commissioner to 14 annas, giving a total demand of Rs. 13,660 as compared with Rs. 13,948 by produce estimate. The revenue amounts to Rs. 13,400, being a reduction of 3 per cent. on the demand of 1889-90 and an increase of Rs. 80 over average collections (Rs. 13,320). The rate with cesses in the corresponding circle of Kharar being 8 annas, the rate adopted in Sotal is 75 per cent. higher.

CHAP III, C.

Land Revenue.

Chirak.

57. The Chirak circle is quite different to the other circles of the State in soil, crops, people, etc. The soil is sandy loam generally and in places *bhur* with sand hills. The cropping is poor, there being no sugarcane and hardly any cotton.

Maize occupies 3 per cent. and wheat 16 per cent. of total cultivation. Crops harvested average 83 per cent., and 8 per cent. of the land is mortgaged, there being no sales. The proprietors are all sturdy Jat Sikhs, and holdings are large, averaging 15 acres. Sixteen per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated from the Sirhind Canal, but the rest is entirely dependent on the precarious rainfall of that tract and very liable to drought. The rate sanctioned for this circle is 2 annas 9 pies per kanal and an owner's rate of 2 annas per kanal on the irrigated soil with a Taluqdari allowance to the jagirdar of 6 per cent. on land revenue only.

The permanent demand including the taluqdari allowance amounts to Rs. 20,988. The dry rate here is 74 per cent. higher than that with cesses recently sanctioned for Moga (1 anna 7 pies per kanal). The rate by produce estimate comes to 2 annas 7 pies per kanal.

Baach in Kalsia.

65. In Kalsia the total demand on each village has been distributed over the cultivated area without any distinction of soil except in a few special cases, or where *Abi* or irrigated rates were adopted in the assessment, when the proportion of sanctioned rates was generally maintained by landowners. Only 9 or 10 villages appealed, and the decision on appeal was accepted by both parties. The demand on each holding has been calculated on the land possessed, distribution by ploughs being repudiated all over by the villagers themselves.

The total demand as announced came to Rs. 1,55,033 and is payable in two half-yearly instalments which fall due on the 15th June and 15th December, respectively. The term of Settlement was fixed at 22 years. The revenue is collected as in British territory and the lambardars receive their *pachotra*.

Revenue Assignments in Kalsia.

In Kalsia there are only two kinds of jagir. The chief jagirs are those held by descendants of the Founder's followers, and the second class of jagir comprises the petty assignments granted by the chief or members of the first class of jagirdars either as a reward of service or for the maintenance of institutions. The former class of jagirs are all in the Chachrauli Tahsil. These jagirdars have been paying various sums as service commutation at varying percentages as in Maler Kotla and as most of them have ousted the old cultivators and acquired the proprietary right as well, they now pay the cesses which amount to 19 per cent. on the land revenue. Theoretically all such jagirs are held during the chief's pleasure but practically they are hereditary. When any sharer dies without leaving direct heirs, the chief resumes one-third of the share with

CHAP. III. C.

Land Revenue.

proprietary rights, the remaining two-thirds going to the collaterals. In case of failure of heirs, direct or collateral, the whole share lapses to the chief.

Village Waste.

In Kalsia all village waste not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total cultivated area of each village has been recorded as common property. Where this amount of waste land was not in existence, it was made up from adjoining reserves wherever possible, and properly demarcated. Such waste has been recorded as Shamilat Deh, and the villagers have full rights of grazing, cutting grass, cutting brushwood and thorns, and of lopping branches: but they are not permitted to cultivate the village waste for the production of fuel and fodder.

Trees.

In Kalsia the cultivators have the right to grow and cut trees on their own land and the State or jagirdar can claim no share in the wood or fruit. But trees growing in the village waste cannot be cut down without special permission: and such permission is not readily granted. In cases, however, where the village waste has been made up in whole or part from State reserves, all trees standing on such State reserves at the time of their inclusion in the village boundaries, have been declared State property and entered as such in the village administration paper. The villagers have no right to such trees.

Revenue Law.

It has been noted before that the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts are in force. Similarly, the Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts are in force in the State, and the same principles of suspension and remission of land revenue are followed in the State as in British India.

The Punjab Alienation of Land Act is also in force in Kalsia; sales of land to non-agriculturists require the sanction of the chief. But the principles embodied in this Act have been in force in the State since 1890. On the 7th May in that year the Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division, issued an order to the effect that alienations of land by agriculturists of the State to any but agriculturists were forbidden and could not be registered.

Section D.—Miscellaneous Revenues.

Excise.

The State has authority to impose duties on liquor and drugs, and formerly the State had its own arrangements for the imposition and collection of these forms of duty. As, however, the territorial units of the Kalsia State are so interspersed in the Ambala and Ferozepore Districts, these arrangements were found to be unsatisfactory. At present all the excise licenses in the state are sold by the British authorities in the Ambala and Ferozepore Districts and a sum of Rs. 6,000 is credited to the State annually as compensation (Rs. 5,000 on account of Ambala and Rs. 1,000 on

account of Ferozepore Districts). Offences against the excise laws committed in the State are, however, triable by the courts of the State, and the district authorities cannot interfere without the help of the State.

CHAP. III, D.

Miscellaneous Revenues.

Country spirit is not manufactured in the State nor is there any contract for its wholesale vend. There are retail shops at Chachrauli and Kot in Chachrauli Tahsil, at Bassi and Amlala in Bassi Tahsil and one at Chirak.

There is no license for the sale of European liquor. Such small quantities of European liquor as may be consumed in the State are brought in from Ambala privately.

Poppy is cultivated in the State and the same duty on cultivation is levied as in British territory. *Bhang* grows freely in Chachrauli Tahsil, but *Charas* is not made from it. The shops for the retail vend of opium and drugs are—

Tahsil Chachrauli.	*Tahsil Bassi.*
Chachrauli.	Bassi.
Malakpur.	Amlala.
Dhanaura.	Sotal.
Kot.	Raju Mazra.
Labarpur.	Dappar.
Zafarpur.	

There are no restrictions on the practice by which licenses for the sale of drugs and liquor are held jointly by one person.

Salt.

The State has no special arrangements with the British Government with regard to salt. The Mahajans of the State import the salt themselves and pay the duty.

Stamps.

The only distinction between judicial and non-judicial stamps in the State is that the former are printed in black and the latter in red ink. Impressed sheets of the values noted in the margin are made in the State, each sheet being signed by the Members of Council and sold by the State Cashier, the Tahsildar at Bassi and the Naib-Tahsildar at Chirak. The year of issue is entered on each sheet.

Annas 1, 2, 4 and 8.
Rupees 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 30, 32, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500.

The British Stamp and Court Fee Acts do not apply in the State. In civil suits, the Court Fee leviable is 15 per cent., the value of the claim. In suits of the value of Rs. 50 or over, applications must be made on an 8-anna stamp. In suits for less than Rs. 50, the fee is 1 anna only.

Income-Tax

Statistics of income-tax will be found in Table 42, Part B.

The total income of the State according to the revised estimate of 1904-05 was Rs. 2,03,260 and according to the estimate of 1905-06, Rs. 1,97,070.

The State has no separate coinage or mint.

CHAP. III, H.

Police and Jails.

Section E.—Local and Municipal.

In Chapter 1 C (b) reference has been made to the Municipalities, Chachrauli and Bassi, and statistics of their income and expenditure are given in Table 46, Part B. In both Municipalities the contract for the collection of octroi is sold by public auction: in Chachrauli about Rs. 3,000 and in Bassi about Rs. 2,000 is realised annually in this way. As has been stated before, only a very small sum is spent upon improvements, though provision is made for the cleaning and lighting of streets and bazars.

The members of committee are nominated by the State authorities and they hold office for life. They are chosen from the better class families and both Hindus and Muhammadans hold office.

The Municipal Act is in force in these Municipalities. There are no District or Local Boards in the State.

Sections F. and G.—Public Works and Army.

There is no Public Works Department in Kalsia and no army is maintained by the chief.

Section H.—Police and Jail.

Police and Jail.

There are police-stations at Chachrauli and Bassi. Chachrauli tahsil forms one *thana* with one out-post at Laharpur, Bassi a second *thana* with an out-post at Sotal Each *thana* is in charge of a Deputy Inspector, and the out-posts are in charge of sergeants.

Chirak forms a separate Police jurisdiction under the Naib-Tahsildar and *Peshkar*.

There is also an Inspector of Police stationed at Chachrauli. He is charged with the executive supervision of the *thanadars* and he occasionally undertakes a personal investigation into serious cases. But the Councillors perform most of the duties which in British India are carried out by the Superintendent of Police. Appointments in the Police service are made by the Chief, acting on the recommendation of the Councillors.

Criminal Tribes.

There are a certain number of Sansis in Kalsia State. They reside at Chachrauli and at Urjani and Pipli Mazra, villages in the Chachrauli tahsil.

There are also some Bawarias resident in sub-tahsil Chirak in the Ferozepore District.

Members of Criminal tribes are registered as in British India and are governed by the same regulations.

There is one jail in the State, situated at Ghanauli near Chachrauli. It has accommodation for 34 prisoners. CHAP. III, J.

The health of the prisoners is uniformly good. There is no industry carried on in the jail and prisoners are employed on State works. More particularly they work in the jail garden, the products of which, in the first place, form part of the prisoner's diet; any surplus is sold. Jail.

The prisoners wear a *kuta*, *tahband* and *topi* of *dosoti* cloth in the summer; they are given extra blankets (3 to each prisoner) during the cold weather.

Each prisoner has, on the average, the following daily allowance:—

Wheat flour	14 chittacks
Dal	2 ,,
Salt	2 tolas.
Firewood	1 seer, 4 chittacks.

During the year 1905-06 receipts from jail products averaged Rs. 14-11-2, and the expenditure on the jail Rs. 64-10-6 per month.

Section I.—Education and Literacy.

The statistics of Education and Literacy will be found in Tables 50 and 51, Part B.

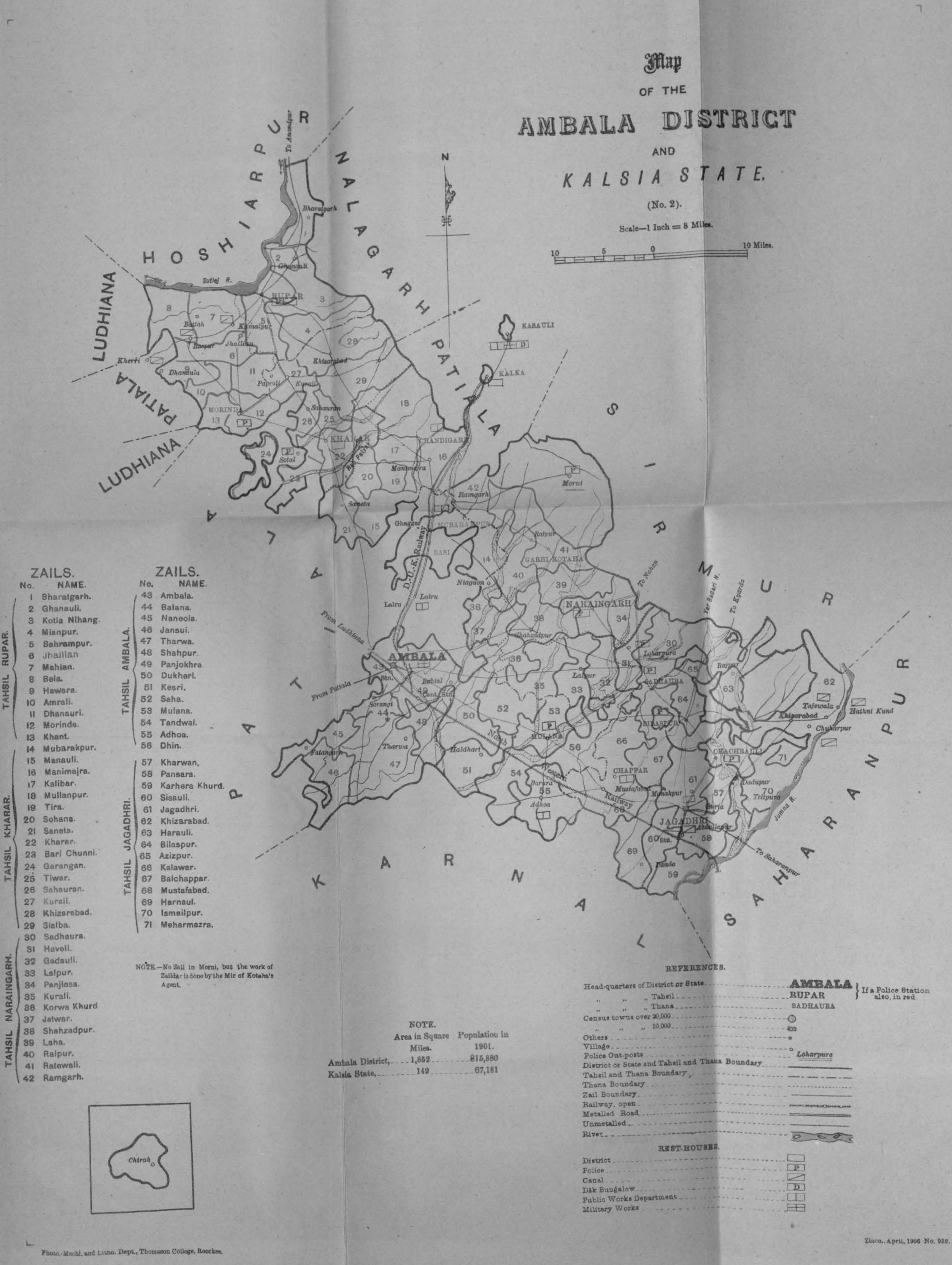
In Chachrauli there is an Anglo-Vernacular School which provides education up to the Middle School standard.

Boys who have completed a course of study at this school and wish to prosecute their studies further, generally join the High School at Jagadhri.

Bassi has a Vernacular Middle School, and in Chirak there is an Upper Primary School.

Section J.—Medical.

There is a dispensary in Chachrauli maintained by the State. It is in charge of a Hospital Assistant. There is a hospital at Bassi, and in Chirak there is a native doctor who is a Government servant and is paid by the State. Medical.



Map
OF THE
AMBALA DISTRICT
AND
KALSIA STATE.
(No. 2).
Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.
10 5 0 10 Miles.
N
HOSHIARPUR
NALAGARH
PATIALA
SIRMUR
SAHARANPUR
KARNAL
LUDHIANA
PATIALA
LUDHIANA
To Anandpur
Bharatgarh
Ghanauli
RUPAR
Sutlej R.
Kharar
Kherri
Dhanaula
MORINDA
Sotal
KHARAR
CHANDIGARH
Manimajra
Saneta
Ghaggar
MUBARAKPUR
Ramgarh
Morni
KASAULI
KALKA
Raipur
GARHI KOTAHA
Niagaon
NARAINGARH
Lalru
D.-U.-K. Railway
From Ludhiana
AMBALA
From Patiala
Babial
Cant. Stn.
Savangi
Tharwa
Fatangarh
Haldhari
Shahzadpur
Laharpura
SADHAURA
BILASPUR
MULANA
CHAPPAR
Mustafabad
JAGADHRI
Tajewala
Hathni Kund
Khizarabad
Chuharpur
CHACHRAULI
Dadupur
Telipura
Jumna R.
To Saharanpur
To Nahan
To Kegarda
Adhoa
Barara
Danda
ZAILS.
No. NAME.
TAHSIL RUPAR.
1 Bharatgarh.
2 Ghanauli.
3 Kotla Nihang.
4 Mianpur.
5 Bahrampur.
6 Jhallian
7 Mahian.
8 Bela.
9 Hawara.
10 Amrali.
11 Dhanauri.
12 Morinda.
13 Khant.
TAHSIL KHARAR.
14 Mubarakpur.
15 Manauli.
16 Manimajra.
17 Kalibar.
18 Mullanpur.
19 Tira.
20 Sohana.
21 Saneta.
22 Kharar.
23 Bari Chunni.
24 Garangan.
25 Tiwar.
26 Sahauran.
27 Kurali.
28 Khizarabad.
29 Sialba.
TAHSIL NARAINGARH.
30 Sadhaura.
31 Haveli.
32 Gadauli.
33 Lalpur.
34 Panjlasa.
35 Kurali.
36 Korwa Khurd
37 Jatwar.
38 Shahzadpur.
39 Laha.
40 Raipur.
41 Ratewali.
42 Ramgarh.
ZAILS.
No. NAME.
TAHSIL AMBALA.
43 Ambala.
44 Balana.
45 Naneola.
46 Jansui.
47 Tharwa.
48 Shahpur.
49 Panjokhra
50 Dukheri.
51 Kesri.
52 Saha.
53 Mulana.
54 Tandwal.
55 Adhoa.
56 Dhin.
TAHSIL JAGADHRI.
57 Kharwan.
58 Pansara.
59 Karhera Khurd.
60 Sisauli.
61 Jagadhri.
62 Khizarabad.
63 Harauli.
64 Bilaspur.
65 Azizpur.
66 Kalawar.
67 Balchappar.
68 Mustafabad.
69 Harnaul.
70 Ismailpur.
71 Meharmazra.
NOTE.—No Zail in Morni, but the work of Zaildar is done by the Mir of Kotaha's Agent.
NOTE.
Area in Square Miles. Population in 1901.
Ambala District, 1,852 815,880
Kalsia State, 149 67,181
Chirak
REFERENCES.
Head-quarters of District or State AMBALA
" " Tahsil RUPAR
" " Thana SADHAURA
If a Police Station also, in red.
Census towns over 20,000
" " 10,000
Others
Village
Police Out-posts Loharpura
District or State and Tahsil and Thana Boundary
Tahsil and Thana Boundary
Thana Boundary
Zail Boundary
Railway, open
Metalled Road
Unmetalled
River
REST-HOUSES.
District
Police
Canal
Dâk Bungalow
Public Works Department
Military Works
Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.
Zinco., April, 1906 No. 952.

Map OF THE AMBALA DISTRICT AND KALSIA STATE.

(No. 3).

Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.

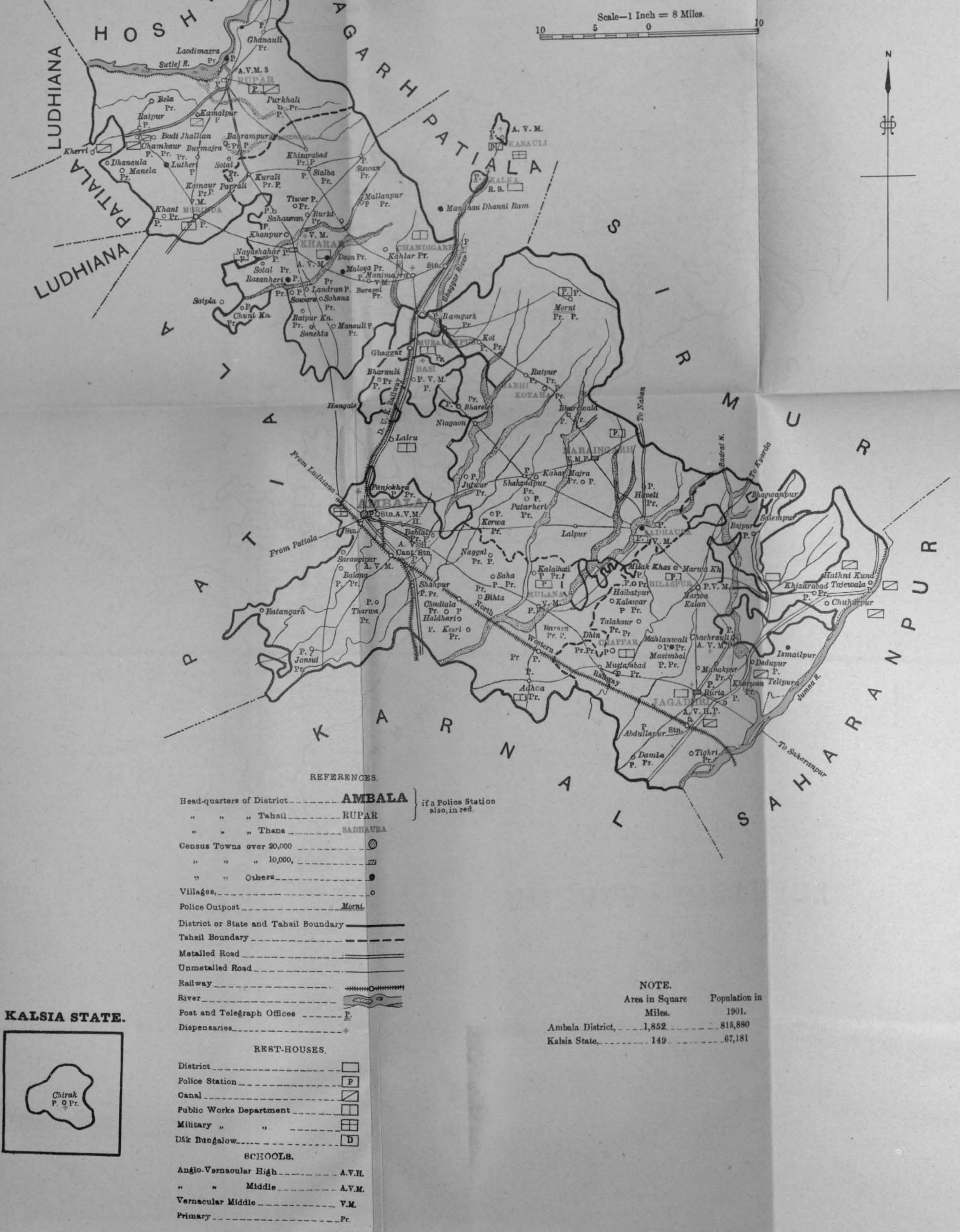


Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

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